VOL. VI .-- No. 22.

THE CLASS - INTERIPORT OF THE BEGINNER - CHILADERFRIMAL FOREXT. ABOVE 25. 1866.

A VINDICATION OF THE "KENNE. BEC" EXCURSION.

We have received the following statement from the Committee who had charge of the excursion that went down to Cape May under the auspices of the Scott M. E. Church. We publish it for the satisfaction of those who believe themselves aggrieved in the excursion:-

To the Editors of The Evening Telegraph: -We have been most shamefully abused and misrepresented in the daily paper. Touch us lightly, or these things will have to be proven. In the first place, we are charged with swindling. We most positively deny it. We have lived up to our agreement. We were deceived somewhat in the capacity of the boat, said to be much larger than she really was. Things have been terribly

The newspapers stated that we took down 1000 persons, which is not true. Our number going was 800; coming back, 750 persons. We have the tickets to show. Again, it is said that we sold tickets as libitum, which is not true. We tried to stop the sale of tickets, and they would have them, and they literally took possession. It would have taken a regiment of soldiers to keep them back. The boat did not rock, as stated; she listed over-but why?-because the people would be on the shady side.

And that the weather was rough is also false: it was a very pleasant day; we could not have asked for better weather. There was a little storm coming bome, but it did not interfere with the boat a particle. The committee tried to make everybody, so far as we could, comfortable. We had a ton of ice brought on board for the use of the passengers, and as far as seats are concerned, we had every loose bench about our church on board of that boat; there were enough seats for five or six hundred; we tried to call in the tickets, but we could not get them in; we calculated on seven hundred; we did not want to take one over that amount; but it was impossible to ascertain the number on her until we counted the tickets; then we found we had something more than our number, for which we cannot be held responsible. Here is a synopsis of the Article of Agreement between Captain R. Clark, acting agent for Anthony Raybold, and the Committee:

Article 1. The said Clark agrees to charter to the said committee the steamboat Kennebec on Wednesday, July 25, 1866, for the purpose of making an excursion to Cape May, to return the

same day.

This was not the case, as we were a part of

another day, Art cle 2. The said Committee are to have the use of refreshment stand and state-rooms, etc. And it is not true that there was an understanding between the gentlemen who had the re reshment stand and the Captain, for him to run his boat slow in order that he might sell out. Sup-pose he had been scarce of eatables, would there not have been more censure upon him? We told him most positively to have more than enough; not to allow the people to say that they could not get enough to eat. Then, again, it has been said that the Committee occupied the state-rooms, which is false. Out of ten men, three of them ha! state-rooms, for which they

paid like every body else. Article 3 of the agreement,-"The said Clark is to have the boat ready and place her at the service of the Committee by 5 o'clock, on the morning naned above, and it is understood that the excursion will leave Cape May to return about 6 c'clock in the evening of the same day." How could this be done, when we did not reach ere until quarter after 6, after him pro least three bours on the beach? further, what do we understand by the word "ready," as used in the last article? Fo we not at once suppose the boat all right, after him using this word? Was it the duty of the Committee to examine the boilers to see whether she leaked or not? And we do know that she has run several excursions from Wilmington to Cape May, and we know further that she is to run two from old Chester, and another from Philadelphia. Now why is this? Eather the owners or the Captain must be at fault. The boat was highly spoken of both here and at Wilmington, and we knew no better until we found out by our sad experience. We heard that she was rather slow, but perfectly safe. We trust that public opinion will throw the blame upon those who rantly. It legal proceedings are brought against any one it should be against the Captain, for he knew her, and we did not, only from reputation which was all right as far as we could learn. We now append what we have taken our affidavits to.

The Captain promised the Committee that chartered the boat to run us down in nine hours and bring us back in seven; and further, he never toll us anything about the boat being out of repair, or unseaworthy, but, on the con-trary, that she was all right. To this we wish to

take our affidavits.
PHILADELPHIA, July 27, A. D. 1866.—Personally appeared before me the following named gentlemen, who, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say the above statement is sublaw, depose and say stantially correct and true.

T. B. MILLER,

JOHN D. MORRELL, THOMAS T. ROCKETT, JOHN MCEWAN. Sworn and subscribed the day and date above

written before me, A. B. POTTENGER, Alderman. We stake our reputation that it was far from the Committee to do anything else but what was honorable and just, and why should the Committee be blamed for the slowness of the boat Does any one suppose that we would risk our own lives upon an unsate boat, if we knew it

The idea is perfectly preposterous.
Yours truly, T. B. MILLER, Yours truly, On behalf of the Committee.

Memorandum of Agreement between P. R. Clark (acting agent for Anthony Reybold), and Rev. Thomas B. Miller, John D. Morrel, and Thomas Rockett, Committee of the Scott M. E. Church Philadelphia P. Church, Phuadelphia, Pa.

The said Clark agrees to charter to the said Committee the seamboat Kennebec, on Wednesday, the 25th of July, 1866, for the purpose of making an excursion to Cape May, to return the

same day.

The said Committee are to have the use of the retreshment stand and state rooms, but with the express prohibition that no spirituous liquors are to be sold on board during the crip.

The said Clark is to have the boat ready, and place her at the service of the Committee by five o'clock on the morning named above; and it is understood that the excursion will leave Cape May to return about six o'clock in the evening

of same day.

The Committee are to pay for use of said boat as above, the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars (\$650), which payment is to be made before the departure of the boat on the trip; and also, to pay the expenses of wharfage after leaving Philadelphia.

It is understood that the said Committee are to use their best efforts to preserve good order

and proper behavior among the excursionists during the trip. In witness whereof, all the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 17th day of

P. R. CLARK, [SEAL.] THOMAS B. MILLER, JOHN D. WORKELL, [SEAL.] T. G. ROCKETT.

CANADA.

Proceedings in Parliament-Interesting Discussion on the New Militia Bill-The American and European Military Systems Compared, Etc.

OTTAWA, C. W., July 26.—The new militia law was discussed in Parliament to-day. Mr. McDorald asked if the number of troops which the Government might call out was unlimited, or it the point of not exceeding the appropriation for military purposes was provided for.
The Attorney-General said ordinarily the expenses would be limited not to exceed the items in the estimate for military purposes; but in any extraordinary event the Government could use

di-cretionary powers.

The clause enabling the Government to raise an indefinite number of troops was then passed. On the clause providing for a mounted infantry force, the Attorney General remarked that the experience obtained by the American war shows that the European cavalry system is aimost useless, especially in wooded countries like

America. Mr. Powell, in a burst of loyalty, indignantly exclaimed that he did not believe in taking military lessons from the United States, and that the English military system and the other mili-tary systems of Europe should be the Canadian

models.

The Attorney General paid a tribute to the Sanitary Commission of the United States, and the vast supplementary assistance rendered by the American people to their army.

Mr. Powell said he believed the Government

should have no necessity for the exercise of supplementary assistance by the people. Mr. Jones thought that Canada had a perfect raht to copy from the United States, and especeally as the American Government paid as much as one thousand dollars a head to procure men, and fifteen dollars a month and rations, while Canada only pays her volunteers twenty-five cents a day. Fe was in favor of making every one, old and young, rich and poor, contribute their quota to the volunteers.

Mr. Dunkin thought it doubtful if the Pro-

vince would agree to pay much more than what is already appropriated. There was no use in proposing a rate of pay that could not be kept up. If the Province was required to do a great deal more, it might not do it; but as volunteers cannot in all cases be procured at the present rate of pay, he was in favor of having a clause in the bill exempting certain of those who might join volunteer companies from actual service, if they desired exemption, when they would be wanted. Young men begin to inquire of the rich men, when they and them to volunteer, "What are you doing? Don't talk to me about patriotism till you show it yourselves."

Mr. McDonald wished to be understood that

he did not want such loopholes for the timid, which would render the volunteer system useless. He would give no excuses to men who would thus join the volunteers to drive a

The discussion is still in progress.

The Lieutement-Governor of New Bruns wick Appointed Governor of Trinidad -The Removal of the Seat of Government from Ottawa to Montreal Advocated in the Lower Provinces-Proposed Monument to the Heroes who Fell in the Fenian War, Etc. Etc.

MONTREAL, C. E., July 26.—Hon. Arthur Gordon, for some time past Lieutenant-Governor of the province of New Branswick, has been made Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Trinidad and its so-called dependencies.

The removal of the seat of the Canadian Gov-ernment from Ottawa is beginning to be agitate i. It is freely stated that the Government have re-ceived an offer from the priests of the St. Sulpician Order of this city of three dollars in evertour dollars on the cost of the new Parliament buildings. In alluding to this subject John (New Brunswick) Globe says:-"There is very little doubt that unless these provinces are annexed to the United States within ten years, Montreal will become the capital of Canada. Measures have been instituted looking to the erection of a monument in Toronto in memory

of those who fell in the Fenian war. The Fargo pleasure party leave here to-morrow in their own steamer. Governor-General Monck, who has just been

elevated to the British Peerage, and a number of his Ministers, are expected here to-morrow. Hon. Robert Bell, the distinguished member of Parliament for Russell, took his seat in the Commons, for the first time this session, yesterday. He declined a public reception at Ottawa.

Movements of Lieutenant-General Sher-

TORONTO, C. W., July 26.-Lieutenant-General Sherman and attendants arrived here last evening, and left at 7 A. M. for Niagara Falls, v.a Lewiston. The Lieutenant-General had an interview with General Napier at the Queen's Hotel last night. Their conference was of the most friendly character. General Napier, whose term of service has

expired, will return to England next month. The stores of Mr. W. R. Harris, hardware merchant, and W. H. Houstenfield, hoop skirts, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is about \$40,000. Une-half, probably, is covered

COTTON SUPPLY .- At the last meeting of the Cotton Supply Association, in Manchester, England, various reports were received. From Brussa, 3000 to 4000 bales may be expected. In Lalakis, 10,000 acres have been planted. From Sidon about 360,000 pounds are expected. In the consular district of the Dardanelles, 6,000,000 pounds are expected. In the Island of Rhodes about 2000 acres have been planted with cotton, and the crop is estimated at about 10,000 hundred weight, most of which is required by the inhabitants for their own use, only about 2000 hundredweight being sold for exportation. In the island of Cyprus there has been a steady increase in the growth of cotton during the past three years, and the present crop is expected to yield about 1,344,000 pounds. In continental reece cotton cultivation has considerably extended, and the present year's croo is expected to amount to 10,000,000 okes, and of good

In Mexico experiments continue to be made, but in the district described, about sixty miles to the S. S. E. of the city of Mexico, there has been but little progress. The Consul-General at Havana reports that, owing to the injury lone to the crops by grubs, or by unpropitious weather, and from other causes, the cultivation of cotton has, to a great extent, been abandoned n the Island of Cuba. In Costa Rica it is stated that, without immigration and a more plentiful supply of labor, cotton cultivation is not likely to be extended. In Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil, it is reported that the growth of cotton is not extending, and that it will not prove remunerative at present prices.

GOLD WATCHES .- The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in correction of recent newspaper reports, publishes a tabular statement of the number of gold watches in the United States, for which the tax was paid up to the end of last March. The aggregate of watches is 370,530; of tax paid, \$418,691. A tax of \$1 was paid on 322,369; of \$2 upon 96,322. The largest number was in New York, the tax amounting to \$107,368; the sext, Massachusetts, amounting to
\$45,418; the smallest, Idaho, amounting to \$35.
Wearers of gold watches in Alabama paid \$54;
in Georgia, \$945; in Kentucky, \$8969; in Louisiana, \$2704; in North Carolina, \$397; in Tennessee, \$2356; from South Carolina, no returns.

Exemptions Under the Internal Revenue Law.

The following articles, alphabetically arranged, are exempt from tax under the amended Internal Revenue law, recently passed, to take effect on the 13th of July:-

Actions for musical instru-Aluminum. Aluminus cake. ments Acids, muriatic, nitric, and Aumina cake.
Aumina, sulphate of.
Anline.
Anline colors.
Anima charcoal.
Anvise.
Artificial imbs.
Artificial eyes.
Artificial teeth. acetic.
Ambrot: pes, being copies of engravings or works of art.
Alkaloids, vegetab.es. Anchors, Awnings. Arms wagon. Animals, siaughtered.

Barrels not used for finids. Burrstones.
Boxes of wood for friction Burial cases.
matches, cigar lights, and Baskets made of splints.
Wax tapers.
Boxes.
Boxes. wax tapers.

Boxes et paper for friction Bringes, iron.

matches, cigar lights, and Blocks, ship and vessel.

wax tapers.

Boeswax, crude or unrefined Books.

Beeswax, erude or unrefined Bookbinding.
Boracle acid Brass. not more advanced Bags than rods or sheets.
Brick.
Bristles.
Brouns made from corn.
brush, or paim .eaf
Eu lding stone of all kinds.
Banners made of bunting of domestic manulacture.

Coal, minerals of all kinds. Colors, painters'.
Co ors, paper stainers'.
Cherts.
Cultivators.
Cutters, s raw and hay asks not used for fluids. Chronometers. ement. Corton gins. Cradies grain. Chairs, rai.road. Chains Cornshellers. opper in ingots, pigs, or bars.

Crucibles.
Crutches.
Castings for iron bridges.
Castings maleable iron, unfinished.
Cordage made of vegetable fibre.
Casta made trop states.
Casta made trop states.

Cornshellers.
Caments, Roman and water.
Casta made to iocks.
Safes, looms spinning machine statement for iocks.
Safes, looms spinning machine statement for iocks.
Citating made trop statement for crude mineral oil.

casis made from statuary, Cattle, slaughtered, and statues by the artist Caives, slaughtered, from the original designs.

Documents official, issued Daguerrectypes, being coby United States officers, or officers of any State, ceunty, town, or corporation.

Extracts, flavoring, solely Electrotypers' productions.

Ears, pair and tub. for cooking purposes. Engravers' productions.

Fire brick.

Frestone, for building pur-flax, manufactures of poses.

Flags of the United States, Felloes, wagon Feather beds.

Fertilizers of all kinds.

Frames for umbrellas and parasols.

G Ground gypsum
Grindstones, in the rough or Gas lliuminating, manufactured by caucational institutions for their own use.

Hemp prepared for textile Handles, wood for ploughs, or leiting purposes.
Bandsaws.
Harrows.
Huos, wagen.

Handles, pair and tub.

Harrows.

Huos, wagen.

Incomes, mechanics em- fron. pig.
poved on public works fron. railroad.
Incomes laborers employed fron, railroad re-rollet on public works.
Iron castings for bridge.
Iron drain and sewer pibes

Keys for musical instru- Keepsakes, silver.

Lead. in ingots, pigs, or bars. Lead, white and red.

litharke. Lambs slaugatered.
Legacles of personal property to mi.or children, under \$1000.

Manufactures of the blind. Machinery for the manufactures of deaf and facture of sugar syrap, and molasses from sorboses.

Marble for building purposes, beets, and corn kinds, not exceeding in value \$100 Machir es, driven by horse Monuments erected by pubpower, and used for cutting frewood, slaves, and shingle bolts. lic or private contribu-tions to commemorate the service of Union so diers who have tallen in battle. agnesium. Magnesia, ca'cined. Moudings for looking glasses and picture frames. Macs. Muck bar. Mills winnowing. Magnesia, carbonate of. Manganese.

Machinery, and mounting Morohine, of telescopes for astro-momical purposes.

Mills for the manufacture Molasses made from beers. of sugar syrup and mo-lasses from sorghum, im-phee, beets, and corn.

Nickel. Nails, horseshoe. Oils, 'ubricating, made from crude petroleum coal or se shale, not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees.
Ois vege able, anima', and fish not otherwise provided for. in specific gravity thirtyin specific g

l acking boxes of wood.

Paraffine.
Paraffine.
Pickles, when sold by the gallon and contained in glass pickages.
Pewders, bleaching.
Pig Irog. Potash sichromate an prussiate Powders, bleaching. Pipes, drein and sewer. Pipes, earthen and stone. Pipessearthen and stone. Paillasses.
Patterns used by founders
Patterns used by founders
Pipes, iron, drain and sewer
Plags, deck.
Paintings, original.
Paints.
Painters' colors.
Paper, printing of all descriptions. hosphorus. see, cotton and hay.

Parasols
Parasols
Parasols
Parasols
Parasols
Parasols
Pate, sliver, under forty
ounces
Pate, sliver, belonging to Paper, printing or as scriptions.

Paper, tarred, for roofing religious societies.

Paper, tarred, for roofing religious societies.

Paper, tarred, for roofing religious societies.

Printed matter, all descriptions.

Printed matter, all descriptions.

Photographs, or any other by officers of any state, county town, or municipal corporation.

Quin'ne. Quicksilver.

Repairs of articles of all kinds.

Residuams, the product of mineral, vege able or animal subsistics, drawn from stills after distillation

stone, for building purposes. Spindles, made for locks safes looms spinning ma-chines steam engines hot air and hotwater furnaces. late, for building purposes. curposes.

Skins, dee : smoked or not and sewing macnines.
Starch.
Sta sheets.
Ships, bulls of.
Spriags. India rebber, used
tot railroad cars. blooms, slabs, or loops, in Springs, india robber, used ingo s.

Tot railroad cars. Steel bars.

Strings for musical instructure, steel, rais, made and fitted for railroads.

t pars.

Fodium.

Statues

Statuer

Statuer, groups of.

Sun pictures, being copies Ste'l car wheels

of engravings or works Steel thimble skins and pipe

of art.

Sabs sabe. comotives. Steel c'ock springs, faces, and hands,

Shoes for horses, mules, and stoves composed in part of cast iron and in part of sheet iron, or sosp-stone, fire-brick, or freestone, hre-brick, or free-stone.
Sugar made from bees, corn sugar mappe, sor-gham, or imphee.
Syrup made from beets, corn, maple sugar, sor-ghum, or imphee.
Sulphur, flowers of.
Saiphur, flowers of.
Saiphur, flowers of. sticks for umbrellas 'and parasole. Specia, sliver, under forty

sulphate of barytes. shafts, wagon. Spokes, wagon. Sonvenirs silver. Swine, slauvhtered. Sheep, slaugh, ered. Tiles draining.
Tiles made of clay.
Tile in ingots, pigs, or bars.
Tents
Tanks, wood, for crude
mineral off.
Tar. Turpentine, crude.
Tin cans as of for preserved
meats, fish, she fish,
fruits, vegetables jam,
miles, paints, oils, and
souces
Tokens of merit, silver.

V ses, iron. Verdigris, Vinegar, Wine made o. grapes, cur-rents, or other fruits and rhubarb.
Wire mace from wire less than number twenty wire guage.
Warp for weaving, braid-ing or manufacturing pur-poses

Wicking, candle
waters medicinal and mineEral, so d in boties or from
fountains,
Wedges, tree-nail.
Washers iron.
Woodenware.
Wheels, wagen.
Whiting
Window glass of all kinds.
Warp for weaving, brailing or manufacturing purposes.
Whe above excumptions must in all cases by

The above exemptions must in all cases be confined exclusively to said articles in the state and condition specified, and must not extend to articles in any other form, nor to manufactures from said articles.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, (Friday, July 27, 1866.

The Stock Market continues inactive, but prices are firmer. In Government bonds there is more doing. Old 5-20s sold at 107, an advance of 4; new do. at 1054, an advance of 1; 10-40s at 981, an advance of 1; 6s of 1881 at 1091, a slight advance; and 7.30s at 1031@1031, an advance of 4. City loans are the most active on the list, with large sales of the new issue at 98%, the latter rate an advance of 14; and old do. at 94%, no change.

Railroad shares are firmly held. Catawissa preferred sold at 38, an advance of 1; Reading at 55%, an advance of &; Norristown at 58%, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 561, a slight advance; and Camden and Amboy at 122, an advance of 1; 37 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 644 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; and 314 for Philadelphia

City Passenger shares are without change. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 55, and Union at 424. 44 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; and 184 for Hestonville.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 27 was bld for Schuvlkill Navigation common; 351 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; and 147 for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 225 was bid for North America; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 53 for Penn. Township; 55 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics': 65h for City: 40 for Consolidation; 53 for Commonwealth; and 65 for Corn Exchange.

Quotations of Gold-10 A. M., 1494; 11 A. M., 1504: 12 M., 1502: 1 P. M., 1504. ADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

BEFORE BOARDS.

300 sh Read. lots *10 55 100 sn Reading...s30 551 100 sh do...dana 55 44 200 sh do...b30a10 55 420 sh Pa R...b5. 331

FIRST BOARD. \$10500 U S 6s, 62,coup105 \$500 do.reg.1985105; \$500 do...1864.105; \$500 U S 7-30s June103; \$500 N Pa 6s..... 90 \$1000 Phil. & E 6s., 91 \$1000 Pittsb'e 5s.... 100 sh Leh Val..... -Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at I P. M.:-

Ane, 1864. 13 uly, 1864. 12½ 12½ August, 1864. 12 12½ October, 1864. 11 17 Dec., 1864. 10 1865. 61 1865. 61 Compound Interest Notes:-August, 1865... Sept., 1865... October, 1845...

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, July 27 .- There is very little trade doing in any department, and not much change in prices. Cotton is very quiet, with small sales of middling

Upland at 36c., and New Orleans at 38c. There is very little Quercitron Bark here, and nothing doing in it noticeable.

In Cloverseed and Timothy there is no change. Small sale of Flaxseed at \$8.35@8 40 \$7 bush. There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, and supplies continue to come forward very slow from all sources. There is out little shipping demand, and only \$00 to 500 barrels Northwestern extra family soid at \$10@10 50 per barre! Smail sales to the home consumers at \$5.875@7.25; extras at \$3.285.50; Pennsylvana and Ohio extra family at \$11@12; and hance at \$12.50@14. Rye flour is dull; smail sales at \$5.75@6. In Corn meal nothing doing to fix

The receipts of Wheat continue small, and prices are firm at the recent advance. Sales of 600 bushe's fair and fine new Southern red at \$2.67@270 pbushe's. Rye commands \$1. Corn is scarce, and is held stiffly. Sales of 2000 bushe's of yellow at 94c., and mixed at 90c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushe's playance at 53c., and 1000 bushe's new Playance at 53c. new Delaware at 58c Whisky-The demand is limited. Small sales of

Dan Rice's Elephant on a "Tear." rom the Scranton (Pa.) Herald. Our readers will remember the elephant "Ro-

neo" with Dan Rice's show, which was in this city a week ago. The animal for some has been showing indications of a spirit of insubordination. He showed a bad disposition on the road between Carbondale and Mount Pleasant, refusing to turn out for teams, etc. Arriving at New Milford, and still being unruly, Rice concluded to subdue him, and for this purpose they chained his hind legs to a tree, and endeavored to fasten a rope to his legs, and by these means throw him. After many fruitless attempts the successful. The rope was attached to a tackle, and six men combined their strength to pull him down. He fooled them. With a blow of his trunk he released his tore leg, and by a tremendous effort broke his chains. The men scattered in all directions, pursued by the animal. One of them saved his life by bounding over a fence, and the elephant, satisfaction, threw down a long span of it. At 11 o'clock they managed to throw him, and with clubs and pikes were endeavoring to sub-due him. Some fifty shots were fired, and took effect in his trunk and other portions of his body, but they were tenly flea-bites, and were but skin deep.

SARATOGA.

Letter from "Jennie June"-The Clarendem Ball-A Brilliant Display of Tollets-The Three Baces Yesterday-Sporting, Gossip, Etc.

Saratoga, July 26.—The opening ball of the season took place at the Clarendon Hall on Wednesday evening, and was a very brilliant affair. The toilettes were remarked as displaying more originality and taste than any which has been seen before, and the arrangements in nearly every respect were unexceptionable. The single drawback was the condition of what a "remarkable creature" described as the "floo-ah," which was, he said, "outwageously sticky"—in fact "abominable,"
Early in the evening it was indeed a little

sticky, probably from recent washing, but a dry springle of powder or some kind soon obviated the difficulty, and thereafter all went "merry as marriage bells."

Dancing commences early at Saratoga, before 10 o'clock, and by 10½, the large hall of the Clarendon was lined three rows deep with expectant ladges, while the middle of the floor was occupied by vigorous and joyful dancers.

A very original dress was composed of fine white, tran parent wool, gored over a black slik skirt, and trimmed down each seam with narrow black lace in scollops, with very small black lace buttons placed in the scollops. Plain low body of white, over black, and short puffed steeves, the latter draped across with bands of narrow scolloped lace to match the skirt. Antique coiffure, ornamented with rows of large

pearls.

A dress of white striped gauze, gored over pink silk, had also a plain low body, and an erormously wide sack of pink ribbon, tied in huge bows at the back. A large rose, with long pink streamers attached, constituted the head-

A very tall and distinguished girl (the ladia, at this ball were nearly all tall) were a genuine antique pepium, of great novelty, only very recently introduced. The skirt was of white crape over blue silk, trimmed with a double pulling. The edged, and divided with narrow lace. The peplum, cut in very deep points, was fastened low upon each shoulder with antique carriers of white onyx and jet, and fastened round the waist with a blue belt, held by an Empress clasp. Plain bandelettes of blue ribbon ornamented the frizzed mass of light hair.

the frizzed mass of light hair.

Another tall, stylish young lady wore a dress of rich white silk, trimmed with a border of black velvet at the back, enclosed in two rows of white silk cord. This border terminated at the sides in bands which branched out, and ascended through rings of velvet and cord, to the waist. Arow of large buttons ornamented the front. Dark, abundant hair worn plain.

A tollette of light maize-colored silk, with gored, deeply trained skirt, low bodice and short sleeves, attracted deserved attention. The

short sleeves, attracted deserved attention. The seams of the skirt were covered with narrow white antique guipure, and a sleveless jacket of rich sntique guipure lace was worn over the low body. The waist-band of the skirt was fas-tened in front with a wrought-silver clasp. A white rose was placed at the side of the "bird's-nest," in front of the head, and two long streamers of yellow ribbon were tied over the chignon, the ends edged with little frills of white

A very simple high dress of white muslin was tran med round the bottom with a deep flounce. The long white sleeves were puffed; over the body was worn a bine silk Sultana jacket; edged with silver sequins, and round the waist was a wide sash of blue ribbon, tied at the back, with ends reaching nearly to the bottom

of the skirt.
Another white dress, cloud-like and voluminuous, rose wave upon wave, like the sea-there was a great deal of skirt, but no body, or none o speak of. The white undulating mass filled and floated in an immensity of space, but ended at the top in a mite of a boddice, and a benoiton, composed of three strings of carved bog oak heads, tastened in front of the dress with a handsome carved ornament of the same descrip-non. The gloves which this lady wore were embroipered in a very nobel style, forming a sort of square wreath on the back of the hand They were very showy, but not in good taste; they made the hand look too broad.

Madame Le Vert, who is a short, stout, and not all the brilliant looking lady she is represented to be, was at the Clarendon ball, in a dress of white mohair, trimmed with black lace flounce, and black lace ornaments. Silver chains upon her hair, and forming a necklace.

A distinguished looking toliette was composed of light dove-colored silk, with a trained gored skirt, trimmed with bands of bright blue silk. The body was high and plain, with a square yoke of blue silk trimmed on, and the sleaves blue, of the coat shape, and finished at the top with a single high puff of dove-colored silk. A magnificent dress was of crimson moire

antique trimmed upon the sashes, and the square Pompadour boddice with point lace. A diamond necklace, with diamond cross attached gave additional lustre to this tollette. Moire antiques in rich heavy colors are not, however, good summer wear; they look as if the wearer had but this one handsome dress, and

was obliged to make it do the year round. There were two corn-colored moire antiques worn by young ladies, sisters, with long tulle and scarls tied round their necks and floating at the back. These scarts, worn high round the neck, are not without a certan softness which s becoming, but they make the wearer look as i she had a sore throat.

A white silk dress, with a white gauze over-skirt, trimmed with blue and pearls, was very pretty and very becoming to the wearer, who possessed an attraction very unusual among American girls in a fine, rounded, beautifully developed form.

tended indefinitely, by a brief mention of a rich white silk dress, gored, and trimmed with numerous rows of narrow black velvet edged with narrow pointed lace. The trimming was put on in three series, the upper two simulating a tunic skirt, the body was pointed, cut square and trimmed to match.

HATS IN A EALL-ROOM We have been astonished to see that gentle men, or individuals calling themselves such, are allowed to walk into batt rooms here with their hats in their hands. It is not surprising that they should want to keep their heads covered for the present fashion of cutting the hair close cool and comfortable though it may be, makes them look like escaped convicts, still such a mark of contempt for the presence of ladies ought not to be tolerated in a ball-room. BLACK BOOTS AND WHITE DRESSES.

The ladies also expose themselves to criticism by wearing, for dancing, high black boots and black shoes, with thin white dresses. This is unheard-of gaucherie, unless the dress is trimmed

The present fashion of hoops and the present style of dancing exposes the feet, and much more; and the extremest care and nicety is required in dressing the feet and in the arrangement of the underskirts and other garments Nothing can be conceived more disenchanting than to see a pair of large feet, encased in cor-responding black boots, whirling round under a bin, white dress and scapt skirts. And this reminds us to venture a hint that

their dresses require voluminous beneath and over the hooped skirts. gentlemen have a fashion of jigging a lady up and down and jerking her round in a way that startles one or two ordinary skirts out of all propriety, and unless the dress is very deeply trained and properly supported by skirts trained in the same way and of the same length, mor-tifying accidents and disclosures are inevitable. On Friday night the grand ball of the season

THIRD EDITION THELATESTNEWS

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS,

THE SARATOGA RACES YESTERDAY

Clarendon Ball-Toilettes of the Tiptops.

INTERESTING WASHINGTON NEWS.

Proceedings of Congress To-day

TAX, TARIFF, AND ARMY BILLS.

The Political Gossip of the Day.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Local and Financial Matters.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, July 27. General Fry. The commission of General Fry as Brevet

Major-General has been recalled by the Senate, reconsidered, and rejected.

Income Returns. The income tax returns for the District show he following among the largest incomes:-Henry D. Cooke, \$189,335; W. W. Corcoran, \$20,990; George W. Riggs, \$55,281; A. Chad-

wick, Willard's Hotel, \$28,905. Arrest for Freason. Colonel Ashby was arrested to day, while pass-

ing through the city, for the crime of treason, but was bailed out in the sum of \$3000.

The Mississippi Levees. There is a delegation of prominent Louisianians here, urging Congress to pass the \$1,500,000 appropriation to repair levees along the banks of the Mississippi River. They show that the above sum expended now will save many mil lions another year, and if the work is neglected, the city of New Orleans will eventually be de-

stroyed. The Extra Pay to Army Officers.

The question of the three months' extra pay, recently voted by Congress, has given rise to many baseless hopes, and much trouble at the Pay Department, from a general misapprehension of the law. The act of July 13, 1866, to extend the benefits of section 4, Army Appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1865, does not give three months' full pay to any officer of volunteers on honorable discharge. It only gives three months' pay proper to such as have been honorably discharged by acceptance of resignation, or by muster out at their own request, or otherwise mustered out after April 9, 1865, and who were in service on March 3, 1865. This simply places these classes of discharged officers upon the same footing ag those who, on being discharged under Genera Order No. 79, 1865, on account of their services being no longer required by the Government have already received the three months' pay

The following is a correct abstract of the amount that officers will receive under the act of Congress approved July 13, 1866, which provides three months' extra pay to all volunteer officers below the rank of brigadier-general who were in service March 31, 1865, as officers, and whose resignations were offered and accepted, or who were otherwise honorably discharged after April 9, 1865 : - Colonel of Cavalry, \$313.50; Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, \$271.75; Major of Cavalry, \$199.50; Adjutant of Cavalry, \$199.50; Lieutenant of Cavalry, \$152; Colonel of Infantry, \$271.75; Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, \$228; Major of Infantry, \$199.50; Captain of Infantry, \$171: First Lieutenant of Infantry, \$142.50; Second Lieutenant of Infantry, \$128.25; Surgeon, \$228; Assistant Surgeon, \$152.

Movements of Chief Justice Chase.

KEENE, N. H., July 27 .- Chief Justice Chase arrived here yesterdry afternoon. In his youth Mr. Chase was a resident of Keene, and now receives a cordial welcome from the citizens, He was serenaded last evening and replied in a speech briefly alluding to his early life. He will remain here till to-morrow morning.

Outrage on a Minister.

CINCINNATI, July 27.-The Rev. R. H. Gardener, a Methodist Missionary to the freedmen of Kentucky, was mobbed and ducked by a party of men at Georgetown, Ky., on Tuesday last, His offense was that of preaching to negroes.

Arrival of the Steamer "Ericsson." New York, July 27 .- The steamship Ericsson, from Bremen, arrived at this port this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

NAME OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL. - Notwith standing the conspicuous position occupied by Attorney-General Stanbery, his name is very rarely properly given in the newspapers. It is Henry Stanbery, and not Stansbury, as it is generally spelled.

—A lady, commenting upon the present style of short coats worn by mankind, says they present to a person at all belingerent, a temptation comes off at the Union, in the great dining half of the hetel.